

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 10.2, Issue #44

June 2000



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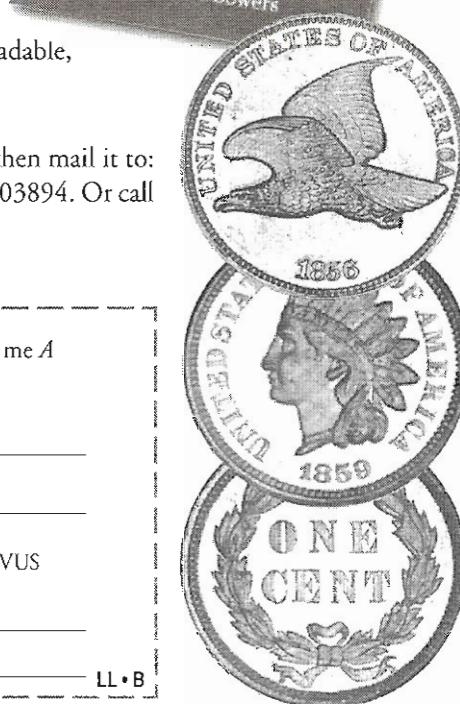
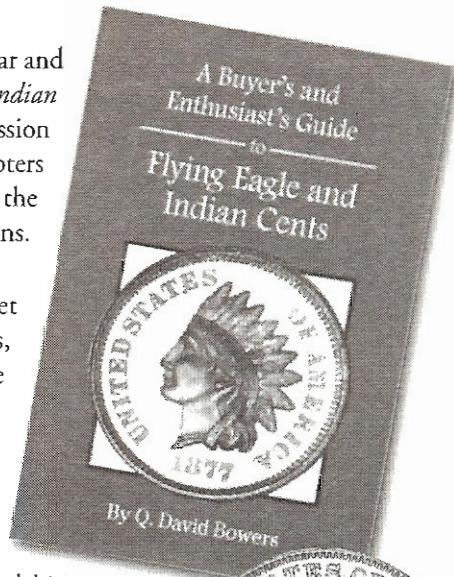
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Bowers and Merena is pleased to offer one of Dave Bowers' most popular and informative books, *A Buyer's and Enthusiast's Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents*. This volume is over 500 pages in length, and is a comprehensive discussion of all aspects of Flying Eagle and Indian cents from 1856 through 1909. Chapters are devoted to grading, past and present market conditions, aspects of rarity, the minting process, and more, all accompanied by many high-quality illustrations.

Each individual issue is given a chapter of its own, which discusses market values over the years, rarities at different grade levels of each piece, market tips, things to watch for when buying, the number of dies used, important die varieties and unusual features, and more. In some instances over a dozen pages are devoted to a single coin date!

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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

Club Officers

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Vice President	vacant	
Secretary	vacant	
Treasurer	Chris Pilliod	pilliod@early.com
State Representatives Chairman	W.O. Walker	
Editor	Rick Snow	rick@indiancent.com

State Representatives

The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and its activities in their state. Contact information is available from the Editor.

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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

The 1856 is certainly the most important Flying Eagle cent, and one of the most desired coins in all the U.S. series. This coin is an S3 die pair, which is the original issue in Mint State format which were produced as simulated press run. The coins produced from these dies are believed to be the ones distributed to Congress and other dignitaries. Ex: Garrett Collection.

Image by Rick Snow, Eagle Eye Rare Coins.

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

If you have internet access, you can send text and images to the editor's E-mail address below. Contact the Editor for format compatibilities.
You may also send files on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk to the Editor address below.
Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be submitted.
Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.

Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#45 2000 Vol. 10.3	August 15, 2000	September 2000
#46 2000 Vol. 10.4	November 15, 2000	December 2000
#47 2001 Vol. 11.1	February 15, 2001	March 2001
#48 2001 Vol. 11.2	May 15, 2001	June 2001

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*Special note:
Starting September 1,
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E-Mail and toll free number
remain the same.*

Presidents Letter

Chris Pilliod

This is my second letter as president. Let me first apologize for the tardiness of the March issue. Rick did his job in getting the issue into the publisher in late March and still as of mid-May... no Ledger. JT Stanton is in the process of moving away from his publishing efforts and we will have to work with the new personnel through this transition. As I have mentioned the Ledger is the best tool we have at our disposal. I am confident you will begin to see continuous improvement in the quality of each issue. I have been in increasing contact with a number of our members and I often hear of a good story or interesting find that is newsworthy. I would encourage you to write an article and submit it to Rick for inclusion.

Speaking of new members, one person in particular has stood out as being very energetic in his efforts for the club (even though, as he has reminded me six or eight times, he has yet to receive an issue!). His name is John Smith of Virginia. Several times John has seen loopholes in our system and asked what he can do to help. As a result John has offered to write the runner stories for the Ledger (these

are the short blurbs in the Club news section of the various numismatic publications such as Coin World), and has already developed a nice welcome letter to new Club members. Larry Steve will pass new member's names on to him and John will formally welcome them to the club as well as issue back issues.

Finally the 2000 ANA Show is upon us. Philadelphia is a great city and is within driving distance to a huge population. I highly recommend attending-this should be a great ANA. The staff at the ANA is working on having the first steam press used by the Mint in 1836 on the floor striking medals and if so this alone would make the trip worthwhile. The Fly-In Club will have a general meeting, probably on Saturday. A slide show or similar will be presented on a topic relative to our Club. It would be great to have a nice attendance and hope to see you there.



Back Issues of Longacre's Ledger

_____ Vol. 1 #1	January, 1991 (reprint)
_____ Vol. 1 #2	April, 1991
_____ Vol. 1 #3	July, 1991
_____ Vol. 1 #4	October, 1991
_____ Vol. 2 #1	January, 1992
_____ Vol. 2 #2	April, 1992
_____ Vol. 2 #3	July, 1992
_____ Vol. 2 #4	October, 1992
_____ Vol. 3 #1	Winter, 1993
_____ Vol. 3 #2	Spring, 1993
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_____ Vol. 4 #1	Winter, 1994
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_____ Vol. 5 #3	Summer, 1995
_____ Vol. 5 #4	Fall, 1995
_____ Vol. 6 #1	Winter, 1996
_____ Vol. 6 #2	Spring, 1996
_____ Vol. 6 #3	Summer, 1996
_____ Vol. 6 #4	Fall, 1996

_____ Vol. 7 #1	January - March, 1997
_____ Vol. 7 #2	April - June, 1997
_____ Vol. 7 #3	July - September, 1997
_____ Vol. 7 #4	October - December, 1997
_____ Vol. 8 #1	January - March, 1998
_____ Vol. 8 #2	April - June, 1998
_____ Vol. 8 #3	July - September, 1998
_____ Vol. 8 #4	October - December, 1998

Large format issues

_____ Vol. 9.1 #39	February, 1999
_____ Vol. 9.2 #40	May, 1999
_____ Vol. 9.3 #41	August, 1999
_____ Vol. 9.4 #42	December, 1999

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The club thanks John Smith for volunteering to hold and mail the back issues for the club.

Announcements

ICG Teams up with Intercept shield to offer maximum corrosion protection for coins

ICG-Independent Coin Grading of Englewood, Colorado—and Intercept Shield, LLC (ISC) of Far Hills, New Jersey, announced on April 25, 2000 that they soon will be making available to coin collectors and coin investors a revolutionary product that will offer coins maximum protection from corrosion. The product is called Intercept Shield and was created utilizing technology developed and patented by Lucent Technologies Bell Labs.

Intercept Shield is a polymer that neutralizes corrosive gases before they can harm a coin's surface. It reacts with and neutralizes gases, thereby preventing them from coming into contact with the coin. The product was first used in the computer and aerospace industries nearly a decade ago. A partial customer list includes such names as NASA, Motorola., Hughes Aerospace, the U.S. Park Service, the Guggenheim and Getty museums and the British Royal Mint.

Intercept Shield and ICG have taken this technology and are now applying it to the coin industry. For coin collectors and investors this means products that offer maximum long-term protection—protection never before available—from atmospheric corrosion on their coins. This includes copper, silver, gold and bronze coins. Furthermore, since Intercept Shield has no volatile oils or additives, it will not contaminate the coins it protects.

Tests, both long-term and on-going that were conducted by Lucent's Bell Laboratories and, independently, by Dupont and Raytheon, conclusively prove that, Intercept Shield neutralizes gases in the air that cause coins to spot, discolor or tarnish. Coins protected by Intercept Shield will remain in their current state of preservation. (It is important to note that Intercept Shield will not remove any existing tarnish or toning on a coin.)

Intercept technology will be available to coin collectors and investors in three unique products. First, an Intercept Shield core, or gasket, will be used inside an ICG coin holder and will secure the coin in place before it is sonically sealed. The Intercept Shield core creates and maintains, within a few days, a neutral environment inside the ICG holder.

ICG has an agreement with ISC and will be the exclusive coin grading service to offer this level of Intercept Shield protection. Keith Love, ICG's Founder and President, said, "Collector demand for further protection of their coins has been evident from day one. With Intercept Shield, ICG has gone beyond being a coin grading company. Remember, this is a state-of-the-art product which will change the way serious collectors store their coins. I anticipate that all

serious collectors will want their coins stored in the new ICG Intercept Shield holder. ICG is putting its money where its mouth is on this one. In addition to the costs involved with bringing this high-tech product to our customers, I am also announcing today that ICG's Grading Guarantee will now apply to all copper coins, as long as they are housed in the ICG Intercept holder." (Currently, ICG's guarantee applies to all coins, except copper.)

James Taylor, ICG's Vice President of Marketing, thinks that ICG's exclusive agreement with ISC puts his company in a unique competitive position. He commented, "The Intercept Shield is revolutionary in its importance to the protection of coins. When released, ICG will be in the position of not having a competitor that can offer collectors what we can. Our marketing challenge will be to inform. Collectors that are armed with information about how effective this new product is will only want their coins in ICG holders."

The second product is a protective storage box for coins that is lined on the inside with Intercept Shield. The box will come in two sizes and will hold either 10 or 20 coins in holders. The third product is an individual protective box, again lined on the inside with Intercept Shield, designed to fit a single coin holder. The three products are designed so that they can all be used together for the maximum protection. All will be available to collectors and investors exclusively through ICG or ISC, beginning early this fall.

John Albanese, Managing Member of Intercept Shield, LLC described the product by saying "Intercept Shield was developed by Lucent Technologies Bell Lab and has been proven to work both in the testing laboratory and after years of extensive use by some of the most respected and innovative companies in America. Intercept Shield is the solution that we in the coin industry have been searching years for. We are both proud and excited to offer Intercept Shield to collectors. We are confident that they will not be disappointed."

Ken Bressett, editor of *The Guidebook of United States Coins* ("The Red Book") commented that he has been actively engaged in testing and evaluating various coin storage methods for the past 40 years and is convinced that Intercept Shield is unique in that it offers maximum protection and convenience at a minimum cost.

For more information, contact James Taylor, ICG's Vice President of Customer Satisfaction, at 303-221-4424 x203 or at jamestaylor@icgcoin.com You can contact Intercept Shield Company at P.O. Box 1776, Far Hills, New Jersey 07931. For more details about Intercept Shield, including Lucent's, Dupont's and Raytheon's testing information and data, visit ICG's link at www.coinclub.com

Announcements

Market Action

The researcher's at Stack's need to get a copy of the Red Book. Their May 10th auction sale of US coins contained many nice Indian cents. One lot: 199, was a 1864 With L which they described as an "*elusive one-year sub-type*". Actually the No L is the one-year type. The With L type continued until 1909 with a modification in 1886. Let give Indian cents some respect guys.

Records set at Superior's "Pre-Long Beach Sale"!

Superior Galleries "Pre-Long Beach" sale, held on June 5-7, 2000 at their offices in Beverly Hills, CA contained the Paul R. Gogelman collection of small cents, most of which are widely regarded as many of the finest known Indian cents. This collection was begun with the purchase of many of the toughest coins from the Alan Epstein collection, which holds the distinction as being the finest Indian Cent collection ever assembled. The Epstein collection was sold by Eagle Eye Rare Coins in 1995.

The buzz about these coins started well before the catalog was published. Speculation was abounding as to what the coins would bring. By the time the auction started at 6:00 the upstairs auction room at Superior had filled to capacity.

Three lots into the auction (lot 1003) came the first monster, a stunning 1856 Flying Eagle graded MS-66 by PCGS. This coin is tied for finest graded. None graded higher. The catalog did not go into the specific die characteristics, and did not mention that this was not the popularly collected Mint State die pairing, S3. (It is an S5, and sold as such when Eagle Eye placed the coin). Nonetheless, bidding was furious. Bidding continued until a phone buyer bought it for \$83,375! A record for an 1856 Flying Eagle cent.

Lot 1009 featured a beautiful 1858 Large Letter Graded PR-65 by NGC. This coin was not from the Gougelman collection and was interesting in that it was indeed a proof, but exhibited strike doubling on the date. It realized a paltry \$12,650.

Ongoing projects supported by the club

1857-58 Flying Eagles	Don Curry
1864-L, 1873 Closed 3	Larry Steve
Indian Cent errors and cuds	Chris Pilliod
A-Files 2001 edition	Rick Snow

Other clubs closely related to our club

American Numismatic Association (ANA)	
818 N. Cascade Ave.	Colorado Springs, CO 80903 Dues: \$26/yr.
CONECA	
9017 Topperwind Ct.	Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues: \$20/yr.

The next gem was lot 1015, an 1859 Indian graded MS-66 by PCGS. This coin brought \$7,475.

Things began to get back to normal as a gem 1866 Indian cent, lot 1039, graded MS-65RD by PCGS sold for another paltry sum of \$7,762. These have sold recently above \$10,000.

Closely following the 1866 were two very tough 1867's graded MS-65RD by PCGS. It's rare to find one in an auction, but here were two! The first one went for an expected \$9,200 and the second went for \$10,925, which is about the current market.

Lot 1051 was an outstanding 1869 Indian Cent, graded MS-66RD, by PCGS. This coin is an S3, 1869/69 but was not described as such. As this variety seems to be more available in high grade than normal date ones, I would not expect a premium for the variety. However, I believe this coin is the finest known 1869, and that is worth a premium. The coin brought \$23,115, over 4 times the price of a premium MS65RD.

Now we were getting back into the big coins of the collection.

Lot 1059, the 1871 MS-65RD was a bit muted in color, and brought \$16,100, which is about \$10,000 less than a high end example should bring.

The 1872 Indian Cent, graded MS-66RD, lot 1063, is the finest graded 1872, hands down. Pop 1. All by itself. This was the one many collectors came to buy. They had to have it. Price was no object, er... well, to a point.

The bidding stopped at \$77,625! A new record for a regular issue Indian Cent! The auction erupted in wild applause.

Before the excitement could die down the bidding began on the next lot, #1065, the finest graded 1873 Closed 3, MS-67RD, by PCGS. This was also the only one graded. The bidding mirrored the 1872. This time the winner got off easier with a \$54,625 bid.

This was unbelievable. These coins were selling for nearly double the highest realistic estimates!

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)
P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)
P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)
1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)
P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)
415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

Announcements

Lot 1067 followed with the 1873 Open 3, MS-66RD, A very tough coin to find in gem full red. The coin garnered a high bid of \$26,450. Almost seems cheap!

Next was the pair of 1874 Indians in MS-66RD, both by PCGS. Both had the look for the grade so one might assume that they would bring nearly the same money. Not so. The first example went for \$16,675, nearly 4 times the typical 65RD price. The second example had much less competition and went for a measly \$6,612. Can we cost average here?

After a MS-65RD 1875 graded by NGC, which was not a Gougeleman coin, fetched \$3,910, another pair of MS-66RD's, this time of the 1876 persuasion came up for bidding. These sold for nearly similar prices: \$8,625 and \$8,912. Not too far off what they were expected to bring.

The room took a deep breath and proceeded to the 1877 Indian Cent graded MS-66RD, which is one of the finest examples known of this tough date. Bidding blew away the crowd. It topped off just short of the record set by the 1872 and ended at \$69,000.

Later dates brought equally impressive prices. The 1881 in MS-66RD by PCGS, lot 1082, went for \$4,485, four times the expected MS-65RD price. A 1882 graded MS-66RD by PCGS followed with a high bid of \$5,175.

Lot 1086 was a 1884 PR-66RD (cataloged as a MS coin) which brought \$1,782, which is about right for the current market.

The next biggie was the 1886 Type II graded MS-66RD by PCGS. This coin was widely sought after by many collectors who have come to realize the rarity of this coin - especially if this is one of the last date that they need. Bidding never seemed to stop, but when it did, a bid of \$48,300 was finally able to get the coin.

Wild applause again filled the room.

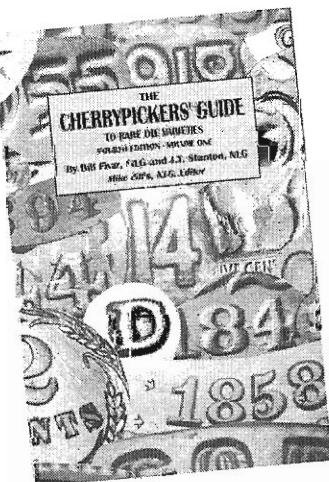
Bidding continued on the 1888 MS-66RD by PCGS, lot 1092, which soared to \$8,855, nearly three time the MS65RD price. A 1889 MS-66RD graded by PCGS grabbed a high bid of \$7,762 amid gasps from the audience. A few lots later a 1892 in MS-66RD, again graded by PCGS, brought \$3,910. The final monster to cross the block was a 1896 MS-66RD by PCGS which also went for \$3,910.

Top rarities of the sale

Lott#	Date	Grade	Price
1003	1856 S5	MS-66	\$83,375
1051	1869 S3	MS-66RD	\$23,115
1063	1872	MS-66RD	\$77,625
1065	1873 Closed 3 .	MS-67RD	\$54,625
1077	1877	MS-66RD	\$69,000
1090	1886 T2	MS-66RD	\$48,300

If time allows, we can discuss the Indian cent market with a focus on this sale at the Fly-In Club Meeting at the ANA convention in Philadelphia.

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The 1888/7 S2 - Is it an overdate?

Tim Larson MD

While studying the 1888/887 S2 overdate recently, I began to wonder if it was an 1888/887 overdate AND an 1888/1888 RPD or an 1888/1888 RPD with unusual markings to make it LOOK as though it's an 1888/887 overdate. The non-controversial MPD will be ignored for discussion purposes. I don't know the answer and would appreciate additional input and research from the society, especially from those with an interest and access to high-grade specimens. No matter what the answer, it remains an intriguing variety. Consider the following.

1. The only reasonable way to explain the bulge in the "waist" of the last eight is from another 8. It could not have resulted from a seven. It is evident on all three 8's, becoming progressively more prominent from the first to the third.

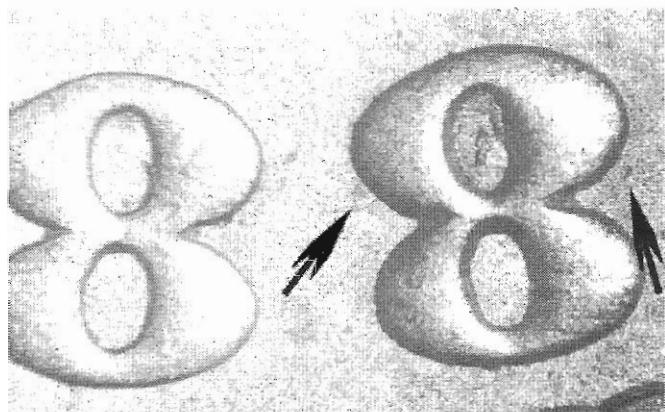
2. There are additional clues to the orientation and slant of the underdate that are not classically described. There is the tip of a serif from the underdate 1 along the left upright of the overdate 1. Additional portions of an underdate 8 are evident in the lower loops of the first and second overdate 8's and the upper loop of the third 8.

3. If one then makes an overlay of 1888 and superimposes it on all the underdate features mentioned in #2 above, it slants considerably to the "south". The bottom of the last 8 would extend partially into the denticles. It would, however, explain the bulges seen on each of the 8's, most prominent on the east "waist" of the third 8.

4. If one then superimposes the date 1887 in the same orientation of the underdate as described above, the seven would sit too low to account for the features classically described as being an overdate 8 over 7, especially the tip of the left serif. A simple 1888/887 overdate also would not explain the bulge along the "waist" seen on the last 8.

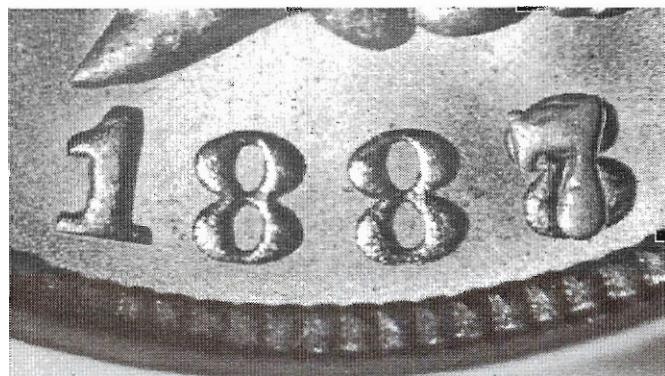
5. One might then say it's really an 1887/1888/1888. There are problems with this. First, there are no features of a "first" 188 underdate in the correct orientation. Why would only the 7 boldly survive? Secondly, if the 1887 die was lapped, most of the 7 would have been destroyed. Thirdly, even if a portion of the 7 did remain, when the die was then struck with the first 1888 date, punched low, the top loop of the last eight would have further removed most of the "upright" of the 7 said to be currently visible in the upper loop of the last eight. Once it was recognized the date 1888 was too low, there would have been a SECOND lapping of the die with the date then repunched correctly. It is unlikely that any remnant of the 7 would have survived being lapped and repunched twice.

6. There are features of the overdate itself that appear suspect. What is described as the underdate 7 has irregular, jagged margins. The lower tip of the left serif of the purported seven is claw like. While the edge of the "claw" closest to the third 8 could be concave and still be the tip of a 7, the convex margin (rather than flat) towards the second 8 is

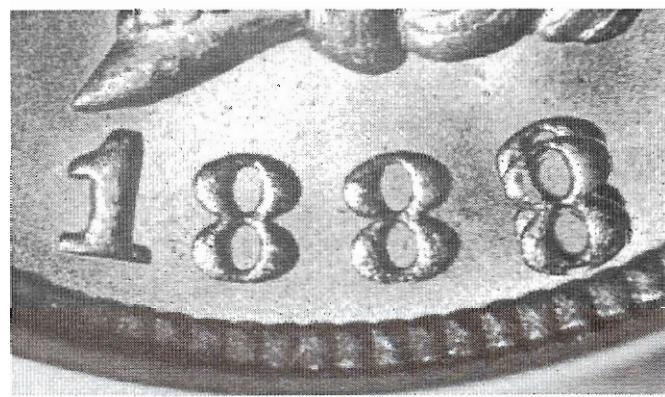


1888 S2.

The arrows point to what may be remnants of an 8.



1888 with a 7 superimposed over the last 8.



1888 with an 8 superimposed over the last 8.

suspect. When other overdates in the series are studied (i.e.: 1858/7 S1, 1859/1859 S1, 1888/7 S1, etc.) the underdate is faithfully preserved. The underdate may be reduced in size or conspicuity (from lapping or repunching) but the fidelity of the margins are preserved. The surviving margins are smooth (not jagged). They are free of significant distortion or contour deformity.

Additionally, if the 1887 were punched using the orientation of the visible underdate, the left serif of the 7 should project lower. If the underdate 7 position is as illustrated by the overlay on page 10 of *Longacre's Ledger*, Vol. 9.3, issue 41 (and one assumes the coin IS a 1887/1888), why isn't the base of the 7 visible (as it is on the S1)? Why would the lower tip have been completely effaced with such complete preservation of the upper portion? Using the orientation of the underdate, there should be a remnant of the underdate 7 between the denticles and the base of the last 8 (assuming a simple 1887/1888 overdate).

Finally, the images referred to in *Longacre's Ledger* above should not be relied upon with regard to the underdate features. I don't believe the copper nickel example, being a

harder alloy, is as well struck-up as the bronze coins are. In the absence of a specimen, refer to "Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Die Varieties" by Larry Steve and Kevin Flynn, 1995, page 144.

This being said, what DOES account for the markings superimposed on the final 8 of 1888? I don't know. Let's assume the S2 really is an 1888/1888 RPD. Perhaps during the lapping process to efface the 1888 underdate, the die was scratched. Perhaps a mint worker decided to further efface the final 8 (this being a key feature) and saw they were making matters worse, then decided to leave "well enough alone". The die could have been damaged in some other fashion. Perhaps it's an intriguing combination of die scratches for which no explanation will ever be found.

For the reasons stated above, I have serious doubts that the 1888/1887 S2 is an overdate. It is more likely an 1888/1888 RPD. I am sure of one thing. Additional thought and research proving this theory one way or the other would be appreciated by the membership of the society.

Clashed Dies in the Indian Cent Series.

By Chris Pilliod

Clashed dies are common on 19th Century US coinage and the Indian Cent series is no exception. A clashed die occurs when the obverse and reverse dies come together without the benefit of a planchet in the striking chamber. Although the dies are of similar hardness the tremendous force they meet is enough to impart an image of the die on the other. This image appears in mirror reverse on the coin.

One year that stands out in particular is 1865. It is difficult to find a mint state 1865 without some form of clashing. The first area to look for is on the obverse of the Indian cent in front of Miss Liberty's head. Here one will see the mirror image of a "C" from the word "CENT" on the reverse. Some dies were more heavily clashed, such

as the one shown here. In this case the date is very weak, even though this may not be from the clashing. Parts of the wreath from the reverse show as well in front of the



Indian.

The reverse of the coin is even more spectacular. Here not only is the whole outline of Miss Liberty visible but the feathers show as well. Other dates with nice clashing are 1864 Brz, 1867, 1883 and 1884. Though clashed dies do not bring a premium they are enjoyable to study.

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How many are there anyway?

By Jerry Wysong

Is it just me; or is time just flying by for you, too?

Here it is; nearly Memorial Day; and it seems like only yesterday that my biggest concern was that my computer would crash as the year 2000 dawned. The upside is that we very soon we will be nearing the start of a new coin show season, and the beginning of a new hunt. I wish all of you the best of luck in finding that prize that makes the time and effort a rewarding experience.

A Mystery was solved at the recent February show in St. Louis. About 3 years ago; an 1870 S-5 in EF was reported to have been found on the bourse floor. While attending the recent St. Louis Show; the coin was shown to me for inclusion in the *Census*. The coin is a VF-20 and a condition census piece; with a nice original brown color and the "0" clearly displayed protruding from the denticles. The coin is now included in the *Census*, and the Finder; Jim Wagner; given his just due. Thanks Jim for sharing with us; and getting 2000 off to a great start for Finds.

Buy the coin, not the holder! How often have you heard that phrase? This admonition is as equally true for varieties as it is for the grade. At the recent major show in Pittsburgh; I was given the opportunity to view a nice 1873 Indian Cent; holdered by NGC; designated a Closed 3; and graded MS-65 (R-B as I recall). The coin had been purchased a short time earlier, and needless to say; the new owner was rightfully very proud of this new addition to his collection. Imagine his dismay when I told him in my humble opinion; the 1873 Cent was not the Closed 3 variety, but the Medium 3 variety. With the aid of the Red Book photo, and a low grade Cl. 3 from my inventory; the individual concluded that NGC had incorrectly noted the Closed 3 variety on the holder. The reason for relating this experience to you is to tell you that the grading services are not infallible. Mistakes are made and we should double

check and satisfy ourselves that any attribution notation on the holder is indeed the correct one. I am not; and I repeat NOT; taking shots at NGC or any of the grading services. They are human just as you and I, and as such; can and will make errors. In defense of NGC; designating the medium 3 as a closed 3 is an easy mistake to make.

My sincere apologies to Tom Wagner for neglecting to include his finds in the Census data in the last issue. I goofed it. Thanks Tom for your contribution; it is appreciated.

As always; my sincere thanks to all of you who make this article possible by contributing to the Census. It's you who take the time to share, who make it all possible. My mailing address is: P.O. Box 292561 Dayton, Ohio 45429 For those of you with Internet access, my e-mail address is: jwysong@erinet.com If you use e-mail; please include your name so I can give you credit for your find.

I hope to see many of you at the various shows this Fall; in the meantime have fun during the summer, and be safe.

The finds reported to me for the period of February 12 through May 15, 2000 are listed below:

DOUBLE DIES

1. 1909 FND-001; MS-63 Red; Jerry Wysong
2. 1866 S-1; Very Fine; John Smith
3. 1887 S-1; ANACS Fine; John Smith
4. 1887 S-1; Good; John Smith
5. 1873 S-1; ANACS VG-10; John Smith
6. 1873 S-2; NGC -63 BN; Dr. Eugene Bruder

VARIETY	G/VGF	DOUBLED DIE TABLE								TOTAL		
		VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66				
1864 1-O-V	S-4	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	4
1865-1-R-IV	S-2	5	1	4	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	22
1866 1-O-V	S-1	2	5	10	7	4	3	2	3	1	1	38
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	3	7	5	2	5	5	1	1	30
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	12	7	7	4	7	1	0	40
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	6
1870 3-O-IV	S-5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
1873 1-O-III	S-1	37	17	16	16	20	7	4	3	2	0	122
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	6	9	11	8	7	4	3	0	49
1874 1-O-V	S-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	7
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	0	18
1887 1-O-V	S-1	32	12	6	7	5	0	2	1	0	0	65
1889 1-R-III	S-1	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	3	1	0	28
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	1	3	1	3	7	2	2	2	2	0	23
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	9	2	4	4	7	3	1	3	1	0	34
1909 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	4	8	6	6	8	3	2	42

MISPLACED DATES

1. 1883 S-1; MS-63 RB; Steve Shaw
2. 1883 S-1; VF-20; Jerry Wysong
3. 1902 S-1; MS-62BN; Steve Shaw
4. 1873 op3 S-6; EF-40; Steve Shaw; 2 coins
5. 1873 op3 S-6; Fine; Steve Shaw
6. 1873 op3 S-6; ANACS AU-58; Steve Shaw
7. 1897 S-1; Fine; John Smith
8. 1897 S-1; VG; John Smith
9. 1870 S-5; Good; Tom Wagner
10. 1870 S-5; VF-20; Tom Wagner
11. 1897 S-1; ANACS EF-40; Don Hansen
12. 1870 FND-004; VF-20; Don Hansen

MISPLACED DIGIT TABLE												
VARIETY	G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL	
1870 0-in-Dent.	S-5	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
1870 FND-004	S-8	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	8
1873 op 3	S-6	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	7
1883 1-in - Neck	S-1	8	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	26
1884 4 -in - Dent	S-1	2	4	2	5	4	1	0	2	1	0	21
1888/7	S-2	5	3	2	1	7	2	1	1	0	0	22
1888 8-in-Dent.	S-8	3	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	13
1891 FND-003	S-7	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
1894 94-in-Dent.	S-2	10	2	1	3	6	1	0	3	0	0	26
1897 1-in-Neck	S-1	45	19	9	16	8	2	4	2	0	0	105

REPUNCHED DATES

1. 1888/7 S-1; ICG AU-58; Rick Snow EERC
2. 1858/7 eds S-1; AU-50; Jerry Wysong
3. 1894 S-1; Fine; John Smith
4. 1894 S-1; VF damaged; John Smith
5. 1867/67 S-1; Good; John Smith
6. 1888/7 S-1; Very Fine; Tom Wagner
7. 1888/7 S-1; Good; Tom Wagner

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE												
VARIETY	G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL	
1857/57	S-11	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	2	0	13
1858/7 EDS	S-1	3	2	12	10	14	4	3	5	0	0	53
1858/7 Type 2	S-7	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
1859/9	S-1	6	3	3	5	6	1	0	1	1	0	26
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	1	2	5	0	1	2	1	0	15
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	0	14
1866/1	S-3	6	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	0	22
1867/67	S-1	40	10	15	12	4	7	6	15	5	0	114
1869/18	S-1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	10
1872/182	S-1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	0	19
1888/7 die #1	S-1	8	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	23
1891/1891	S-3	15	3	8	6	9	2	6	7	1	0	57
1894/94	S-1	96	13	16	10	4	5	8	9	4	2	167
1895/895	S-1	11	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	22

CLASHED DIES

1. 1857 S-9; ANACS VF-20; John Smith
2. 1857 S-9; Fine; John Smith
3. 1857 S-9; VG; John Smith
4. 1857 S-7; Very Good; Tom Wagner
5. 1857 S-8; NGC Fine-12; Tom Wagner
6. 1857 S-8; Very Good; Tom Wagner
7. 1857 S-8; Good; Tom Wagner
8. 1857 S-9; NGC EF-40; Tom Wagner
9. 1857 S-9; Very Fine; Tom Wagner
10. 1857 S-9; Very good; Tom Wagner
11. 1857 S-9; Good; Tom Wagner
12. 1857 S-9; Fine; Dr. Eugene Bruder
13. 1857 S-9; ANACS VF-20; Don Hansen
14. 1857 S-9; ANACS VF-30; Don Hansen
15. 1857 S-9; ANACS VF-35; Don Hansen
16. 1857 S-8; ANACS VF-20; Don Hansen
17. 1857 S-8; ANACS F-12; Don Hansen

CLASHED DIE TABLE												
VARIETY	G/VG	F	VF	EF	AU	60/62	63	64	65	66	TOTAL	
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	15	3	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	31
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	3	6	7	6	5	4	1	1	1	0	33
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	21	14	19	7	2	1	2	4	2	1	73

Please submit NEW finds to:

**Jerry Wysong
P.O. Box 292561
Dayton, Ohio 45429
jiwysong@erinet.com**

You've come a long way, baby!

By Joe Haney

In the past few weeks I have undertaken the Herculean task of applying Snow and Steve numbers to my collection of Indian cent varieties. I say Herculean because I have my collection housed in special albums that I have adapted from Coin Master's and I will have to reprint and relabel each coin holder with the correct number and description. This actually has been screaming to be done for a long time.

Back in the late seventies or early eighties I was fortunate enough to purchase two rolls of Indian cents at an auction for less than fifty bucks at a time when rolls were only bringing about fifteen dollars each. However, these rolls were somewhat spectacular in that they contained AU/UNC coins such as 1877, 71, 73, 74, 75, etc. with most other coins in fine or better, (no one else could have even looked at them). These coins alone started me upgrading and completing my set. The kicker was finding two variety coins, an 1867/67 and a lesser coin that I don't even remember, among the beauties. If, I thought, I could find these two coins, why not more. From then on, I have been having a ball. I more-or-less kept to myself, attending auctions, going to coin shows, joining clubs, and reading anything I could find on coins, especially Indian cent varieties. All the time I was picking up a variety or two almost every week. There wasn't much on paper at that time. Breen's encyclopedia and Spadon's error book are the only ones I can think of.

As I look back now, all I can think of is, 'YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY BABY' as in the cigarette ad of some years back. With at least four new Indian cent books by famous authors and of course our own Longacre's Ledger we are getting to know what kind of varieties are out there. And believe me they are out there. Not only the ones that have been reported so far but still countless ones that have not. Some time ago I wrote an article for the Ledger entitled 'LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING' where I implored members to look more deeply into there coins for the unexpected. I should have followed my own advice because as I am now going over my 'SET' I am still uncovering new and known copies of attributed varieties that I didn't even know were there. And I am having fun all over again.

As I write I seem to be making everything sound like peaches and cream, but rest assured it is not. First of all it would be out of character for Joe Haney to agree on everything. Some people that know me might say, anything.

First of all, I voiced my opinion on increasing the Journal to letter size. The smaller size fit standard bookshelves very nicely and were easier to kept together plus to me they were handier to carry to shows and the likes. As you see I lost that one. I did solve the keeping together problem by putting them in a loose-leaf binder. My paper punch for loose-leaf was not heavy enough to go through the entire book so I was going to cut the pages apart and punch two or three of them at one time, something I did not want to do. My wife said why don't you take the staples out, separate the pages and then punch them. 'Walla', it worked. I gave her a big kiss; she wanted money. She would be the first to tell you this (giving money) would also be out of character for Joe Haney.

A problem I am having now is the idiotic idea (I should tone that down a little, but I wont) of changing the name of our club to 'THE JAMES BARTON LONGACRE SOCIETY'. Come on; cut me a break. Understand, I respect the person's right to suggest the change, as I hope he, she, or they understand

my vehement objection. Our club is well known as the 'FLYING EAGLE & INDIAN CENT COLLECTORS SOCIETY' or for short 'THE FLY-IN CLUB' throughout the entire hobby. Ask most people who Longacre was, and I believe you might get a lot of blank stares. This club was started by people who love Indian cents; not Longacre. Sure we must give him credit for his work but we do not have to venerate him or his name. Other than the Morgan dollars and Barber coins, I know of no other series where the name of the designer is used in the hobby or in books on that series. Continuing on with the same thought in mind, the inclusion of the two-cent piece and other designs of Longacre would be a big mistake. If any of you out there wants to start a Longacre club with everything that is attributed to him, you have my blessing. But please don't dilute our club and Journal with a lot of material that most of us have no interest in.

My first reaction upon hearing of a possible name change was, so be it. I figured on just silently dropping out of the club and once again just collect for my own enjoyment. (And that is not the same as saying I quit and I am taking my marbles and going home to mother). After going over the past few Journals with all of those fabulous variety photos, my mind snapped back to reality and I knew I could not do that. So here I am once again imploring our members to give this a lot of thought.

The ANA convention is being held here in my neck-of-the-woods (Philly) this summer and I hope to see a lot of you there. Hopefully my album will be completed by then and we can go through it together. Maybe some of you can help me with those coins I cannot attribute. In the meantime, think about an article or two you might write for the Journal and share some of YOUR thoughts and knowledge, I know you have, that will help the rest of us. An article on how you got on the Internet and how are you doing, would be nice. Are you buying and selling on the Internet? Do you present pictures and if so how do you produce them? Are you working with photos from a camera and then scanning them? Maybe you use a digital camera. Help us computer illiterates' get a handle on this stuff. We horse and buggy guys might not understand what is second nature to a lot of you younger hobbyist, but we are willing to learn. It just takes us a little longer.

My thoughts on no youths taking up the hobby has changed somewhat, recently. A couple of local teenagers are real Buffalo freaks and can debate the series with the best. A youth less than ten years of age that I met a short while back had me reeling from facts and figures he was able to spout off. Can you tell me off the top of your head, the exact mintage of the 1909 S VDB Lincoln and I guess every other date in the series? He could. He had picked up a large cent from the dealers showcase and I said to him, could you grade it. Without hesitation he shot back, very fine 20, and it was. I had one bit of infinite wisdom that I left him with, stay with the hobby.

Let me close with the same thought, all of you, stay with the hobby. If you have any knowledge on Indian cents that you think might be useful to the rest of us, please write an article on it. If you have a question that you think I might be able to answer, please write 445 Rick Rd., Southampton, PA 18966 or better still if you want to just talk, give me a buzz at 10-10-636-215-357-2934 almost any night around 10 EST.; it will only cost you 5c a minute outside of Penna.

Good luck and hopefully we'll meet in Philly.

A new 1856 die pair discovered!

By Rick Snow



1856 S-10; Obverse I, Reverse E.

At a recent show I was shown a neat 1856 Flying Eagle cent. I immediately checked the coin for the repunched 5 in the date, with the hope that it might be obverse 1 which is found on the S1 and S3 die pair. Low and behold it was there! I then turned it over expecting to see the high leaf reverse usually seen on the S3 (see the S3 on the cover of this issue). I stared at this coin for about 5 minutes in disbelief when I saw that this coin had a low leaf reverse!

The low leaf reverse is a shallower die which was designed to help strike up the obverse better. Its name comes from the inner leaves by the C & T in CENT, which are much lower than those found on the high leaf reverse. The low leaf reverse had been known on a few 1856 Flying Eagles, S4 using Reverse C. This reverse is identifiable by a small die line in the denticles under the right ribbon end. This was not that die! It was a new unlisted die.

The 1856 is one of those coin issues that have had many pages written about it. Walter Breen included a whole chapter regarding die pairs of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent in his 1977 "Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins". The chapter was his notes taken from his examination of over 100 examples of the hoard of 531 pieces of this date that were then in the John A. Beck estate. The Beck hoard was sold beginning in 1975.

In my 1992 book I reexamined his list and tried to find errors and make it easier to enumerate the die pairs. During my research I listed a new die pair that Breen had missed, the S5 which combined two already described dies in a new pairing. No new dies had been found since Breen's listing.

Because of the limited mintage and high collector interest in this coin it is understandable why finding a new die would be unusual. Even more unusual is that this reverse is a "Low Leaf" reverse design. This design seems to have been put into service in the middle of 1858. No low leaf reverses are found on any Flying Eagle's from 1857. For this reason, and because the only previously known low leaf 1856 used a known 1858 reverse die, I believe that low leaf 1856's are struck no earlier than the middle of 1858.

If the obverse die was an early die state the whole die marriage and striking time line would be in question. However, the obverse is a middle die state (die stage C) that had been seen on a few examples of S3 previously. A die scratch under the 1 digit identifies this die stage. The S10 was



Diagnostics for obverse I, Die stage C.



1856 S10, Reverse E.

The ribbon end touches the denticles.



1856 S4, Reverse C.

*The ribbon is away from the denticles.
Die line in denticles under ribbon.*

struck immediately following or during the striking of the S3 die stage C. Do later die stages exist for the S3 die pair? Breen noted in his proof book that most S3's were later die states with the repunching missing:

"Earlier impressions (very rare) show the part of extra 5 plainly, later ones have it very weak or hardly visible."

Over the years I've seen at least 50 different S3's and have noted none that have the repunching faded away. Was Breen's statistical sample representative of the true population? Was he guessing? Was he just plain wrong? If in fact the S10 was produced in 1858, then any 1856 S3's from a later die state than Stage C, which would include any with the repunching polished away would also belong to that striking period or later.

The importance of this discovery becomes apparent when we realize how it ties in with the striking order of the other 1856 Flying Eagles.

Most collectors desire to own *any* 1856 Flying Eagle cent. A few try and get the two more common die pairs - S3 and S9 as an example of the mint state and proof format. Both of these die pairs have high leaf reverses. Do collectors want

the low leaf reverse 1856 to account for the reverse design in their collections? The S10 is presently unique, although others may soon turn up. The other low leaf 1856 - S4, is scarce, with an estimated 25 to 35 examples extant. These are scarce enough to make them too infrequently traded to capture collectors attention. Most auction catalogers do not mention the reverse design style. The S10 may have been sold by numerous dealers and auctioneers before anyone bothered to attribute it. Perhaps there is collector interest, but it may not translate to a large added premium at this time due to its high value to begin with.

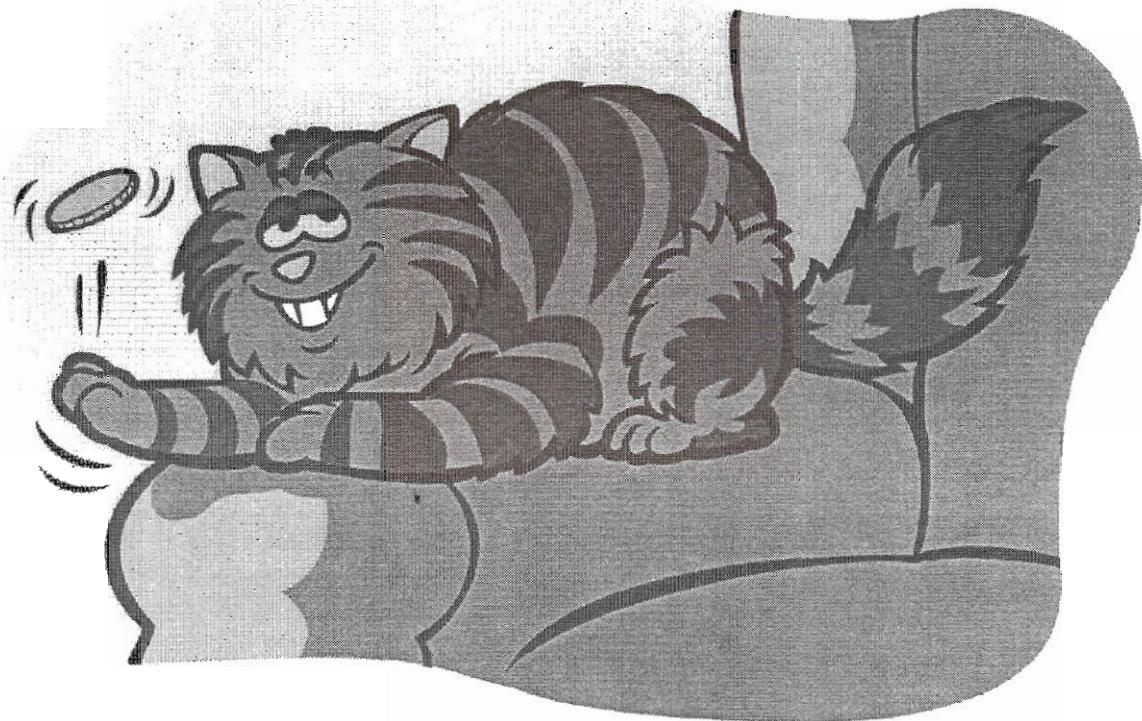
As mentioned earlier, current thinking has low leaf 1856 Flying Eagle cents being struck no earlier than the middle of 1858. I have not found documentation which pinpoints the date of the decision to make the redesign. This year of issue is given because that is when the design began to be used on regular issue coinage. There is a chance that a prototype die was available earlier than 1858, but I feel this is highly unlikely.

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On Center Flipover Double Struck Error, Part 2.

By Ken Hill



In the last issue an on center flipover double struck 1858 Flying Eagle cent was discussed. This time we will examine two Indian Head cents which also exhibit this type of error. They both occurred the same way that the 1858 cent did

with one exception. In the Indian Head cent series the obverse die is the hammer die, which is opposite from the setting for Flying Eagle cents. Both coins are from Chris Pilliod's collection and are dated 1895 and 1901.

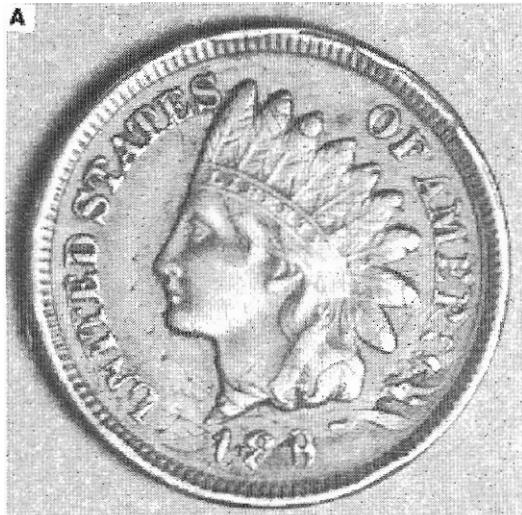


Photo A-Full Shot 1895 Obv.



Photo B-Full Shot 1895 Rev.

The 1895 shows considerable detail from the coin's first strike. This coin re-entered the striking chamber after rotating about 20 degrees clockwise. There is far more detail from the first strike on the obverse of this coin than on the reverse.

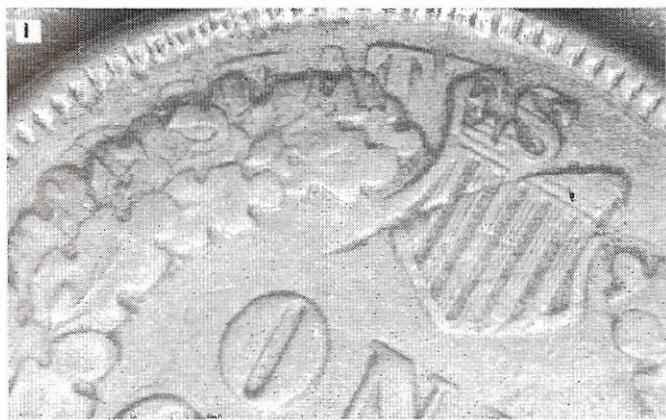


Photo 1

Remnants of ED STATES, the Indian's first two feathers and the profile of the face can be clearly seen. This and OF AMER in the wreath on the right side are the only parts of the reverse that devices from the first strike are the strongest. There are no traces of the date as it was struck-out by the field below the wreath.



Photo 2

Only parts of the date from the second strike can be seen since those digits were over the bottom devices of the wreath. The lower 4/5ths of the 5 were almost completely struck-out, and there is only a trace of its ball. The visible parts of RICA were struck on the arrow's shafts, heads and the ribbon. Also of interest are the remains of three leaves across the truncation.



Photo 3

In the field adjacent to UNITED, the inside of the wreath is visible. The outer part of the wreath is intermixed with UNITED. Also note ONE CENT across the face and into the headband and feathers.

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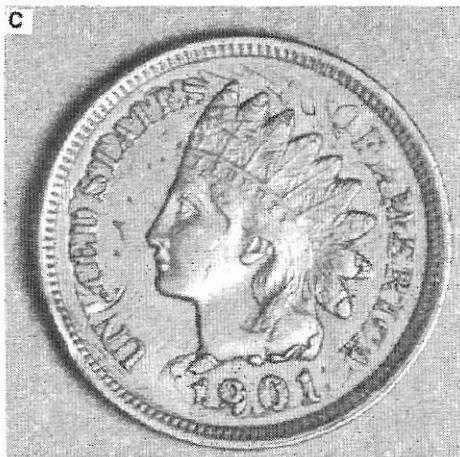


Photo C - 1901 Full Shot Obv.



Photo D - 1901 Full Shot Rev.

There was a clockwise rotation of about 45 degrees between the first and second strike on the cent dated 1901. Like the previous coin most of the original strike is visible on the obverse. It is fortunate that the coin rotated enough between strikes so that the date of the second strike was over the wreath of the first strike. The results of this will be seen below.



Photo 4

Photo 4 shows the second strike. The truncation and date were struck over the wreath. The notching at the bases of the digits 190 is due to the field adjacent to the left side of the wreath.



Photo 5

Photo 5 shows the same part of the coin on the other side. Parts of all the digits of the date show within the wreath along with the bases of both Is in the field. The rounding of the ribbon in the upper photo is caused by it being struck over the 0 in ONE.



Photo 6

ONE CENT is visible under the feathers, headband and face.



Photo 7

The bottom of the wreath can be seen in the feathers, OF AMER and the field.



Photo 8

What devices from the first strike can you find in this photo?



Photo 9

The edges of both coins are shown in this photo. They both have a partial collar or railroad rim which was caused when the struck coin was forced back into the collar during the second strike. A partial collar is almost always present on the double (or multiple) struck in collar coin. The upper coin, the 1901, shows evidence that once it re-entered the striking chamber it was struck three times. A separate ring or line indicates each strike. The coin didn't rotate between strikes so multiple impressions of the devices are not present. The partial collar on both of these coins is tilted.

In comparing these two coins with the coin presented last time it is interesting to note that the central devices of the Indian Head cents' first strikes are visible but on the Flying Eagle cent they weren't.

Die states of the 1856 Flying Eagle Cents.

By Rick Snow

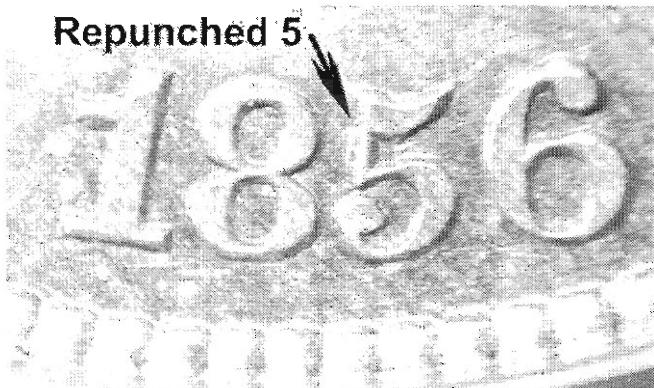


With the discovery of the S10, a new die pair of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent it is probably a good time to review the die states of this issue and show the how the die pairings relate to the striking history.

Four original dies, two obverses and two reverses have been noted in Mint letters as being made in late 1856. Which dies are these? Since these dies would require testing prior to their service, I believe the answer is found in the existence of copper die trials (J-181) from these die pairings. Four die pairs are known to have been struck in copper as follows:

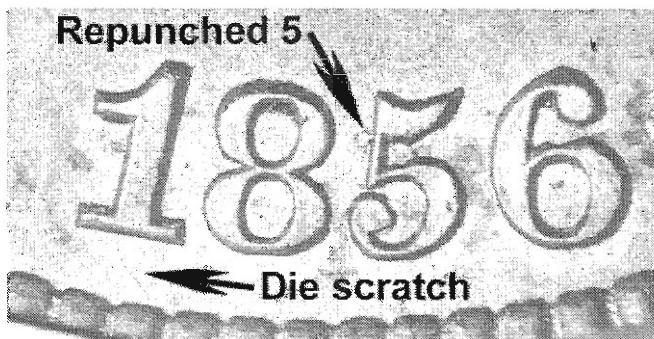
Die pair	Obv. #	Rev. #	Number of Copper die trials known
S1	1	A	2
S2	2	B	2
S3	1	B	2
S4	2	C	~20

Repunched 5.



S3: Obverse 1, Die stage A & B

Repunched 5.



S3: Obverse 1, Die stage C.

See Page 14 for the S10, Obverse 1, Stage C

It is obvious that the S4 does not fit the pattern of the S1, S2 and S3 copper die trial production. Auction records from 1858 show that premiums paid for copper die trials for the 1856 Flying Eagle cent were well over the regular Copper-Nickel issues. This demand is probably the reason the S4 was struck in larger numbers in copper than the S1, S2 and S3. The reverse die used on S4 is a low leaf reverse which also struck some 1858 proof issues prior to the striking of the 1856 issue. This is clearly a restrike from 1858 or later. The remaining die pairs which used Obverse 1 & 2 and Reverse A & B are most certainly the original four dies mentioned in the Mint correspondence.

How do we know the correct order that these dies were used? The first thing to look at is the die states of the obverses and reverses on the regular issues struck from these die pairs.

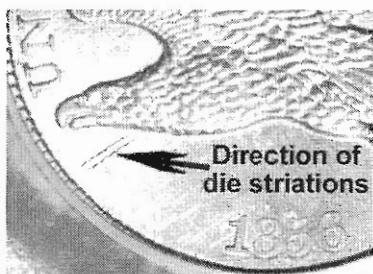
Obverse 1 Die states

Repunched 5.

Die pair	Approximate # known	Die state
S1 (1A)	2	Stage A: Mirrored fields. Repunched 5 very clear
S3 (1B)	~10	Stage A: Mirrored fields. Repunched 5 very clear
	~350	Stage B: Satin surface. Repunched 5 clear.
	~120	Stage C: Mirrored fields. Die line under 1 in date.
S10 (1E)	1	Stage C: Satin surface. Die line under 1 in date.
S3 (1B)	Unknown	Stage D: Repunching polished away.

Obverse 1 was used to strike a good number of coins, most of which are the popular S3, which it is believed to be a simulated striking to test the dies and equipment under regular production speeds. It is believed that these were given to Congress to effect passage of the Mint Act of 1857.

The Stage D coins are mentioned by Breen in his 1977 "Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins". These coins have not been observed in the marketplace. I would need to see coins from this die state to verify their existence.



S2, Obverse 2, Stage A.



S5, Obverse 2, Stage B.

Obv. 2 is an interesting die with a point at the base of the U in UNITED. This is one of the four original dies and was first used to strike the S2. We cannot tell if the S2 was struck before or after the S1 because they used different dies. It is possible they were used concurrently. Rev. A was used only once on the rare S1 so that reverse does not help the present die state analysis.

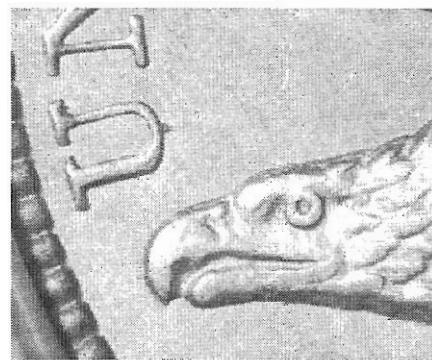
After the S2 was struck, Obv. 2 was used on S5, a pairing with Rev. D in its earliest die state. Earlier notes had the S5 struck after the low leaf S4, which was struck no earlier than 1858. After comparing die striations on Obv. 2 it is clear now that the S5 was struck prior to the S4 rather than after it. This is important in that it is now difficult to say how early these coins were produced, although I don't believe these were struck during the initial striking period. These few coins were probably coined in late 1857 or early 1858.

Can we prove that the S3 was struck after S2? Yes, and the key is the die states of Rev. B.

Obverse 2 Die states

Point at base of U.

Die pair	Approximate # known	Die state
S2 (2B)	~25	Stage A: Fields show die striations 8:00 to 2:00.
S5 (2D)	~35	Stage B: Fields show additional die striations from 6:30 to 12:30.
S4 (2C)	~200	Stage C: Satin surface.



S4, Obverse 2, Stage C.

There are few die anomalies that we can use to clearly differentiate the die states of Rev. B. The fields started out mirrored and faded to a satiny surface during the striking of about 500 coins. The S8 cannot be placed in the order clearly. The only thing we can deduce is that it was used after the S3 pairing, probably at the same time as S5.



S2, Reverse B, Stage A.

See the cover for S3, Reverse B, Stage B.

Reverse B Die states

High leaves, No center dot.

Die pair	Approximate # known	Die state
S2 (2B)	~25	Stage A: Mirrored fields.
S3 (1B)	~10	Stage A: Mirrored fields.
	~480	Stage B: Satin fields.
S8 (5B)	~35	Stage B: Satin fields.

Reverse D Die states

High leaves, Centering dot.

Die pair	Approximate # known	Die state
S5 (2D)	~35	Stage A: Die striations from 4:30 to 10:30.
S6 (3D)	~10	Stage B: No die cracks, satin surface.
S7 (4D)	~10	Stage B: No die cracks.
S9 (5D)	~400	Stage B: No die cracks.
	~750	Stage C: Die repolished (on shallow area of Bow).
	~250	Stage D: Die cracks at 11:00 & 1:00.
	~100	Stage E: Numerous die cracks and rim deterioration.



1856 Rev. D, High Leaves, Centering dot.

Reverse D, as I mentioned earlier is believed to have been in use no earlier than 1858 but the exact initial usage is unknown. All other die pairs using Rev. D (S6, S7 and S9) are later die states. The S9, which is a die pair with Obv. 5 (in a later die state than its use on the S8 die pair) is by far the most common 1856 Flying Eagle cent die pair, with an estimated 1500 examples struck. Multiple die states are known. These are believed to have been the latest 1856 Flying Eagle struck.

Obverse 5 Die states

Die line from I to rim..

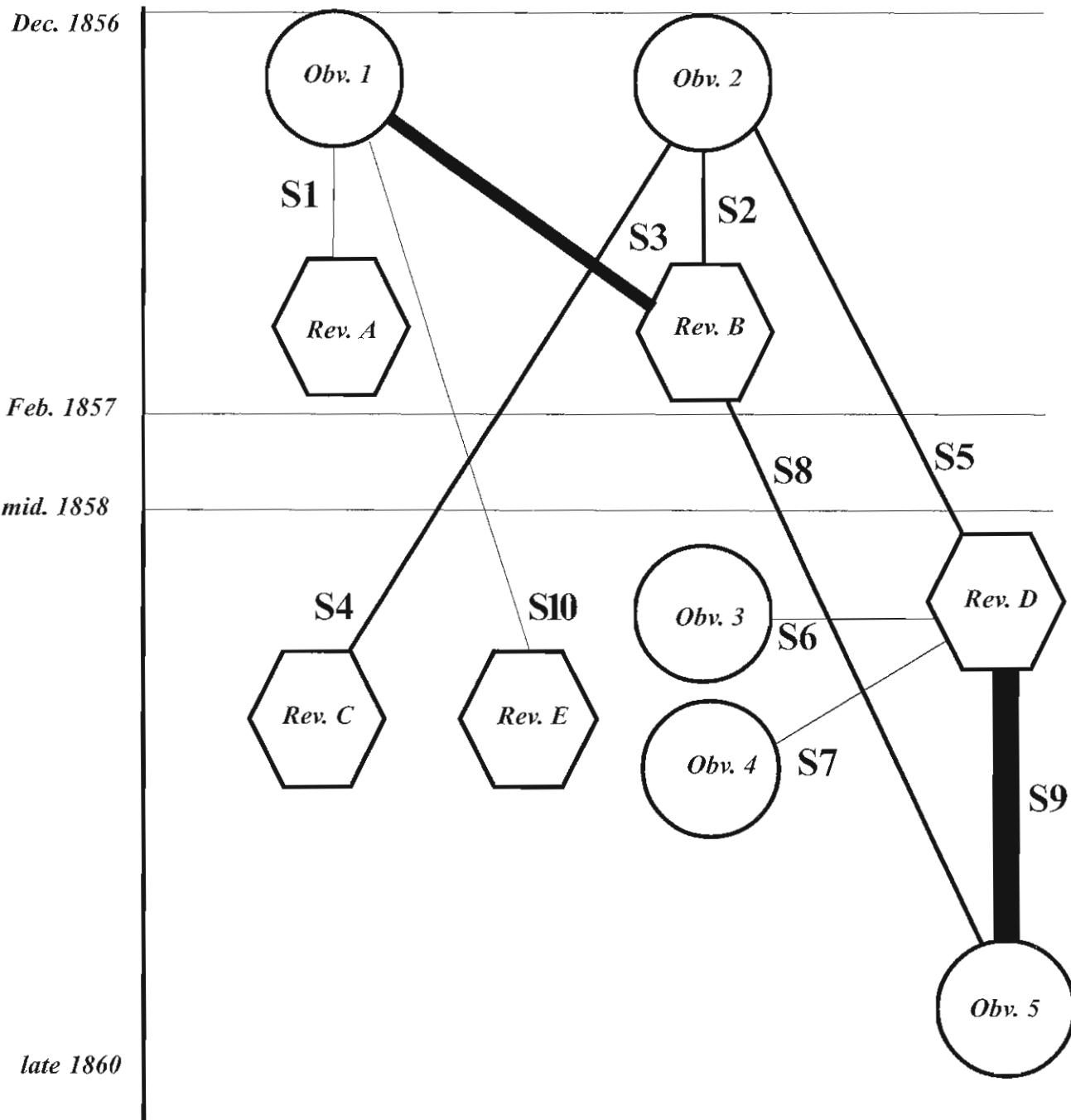
Die pair	Approximate # known	Die state
S8 (5B)	~25	Stage A: Minute repunching visible on the 86.
S9 (5D)	~10	Stage B: No repunching visible.
	~300	Stage B: No repunching visible.
	~700	Stage C: Die repolished. A strong die line is visible from the beak through the U to the rim.
	~500	Stage D: Die crack from the Eagle's beak vertically downward.



1856 Obv. 5, Die line from I to rim.

Obverse 5 was used on a few examples paired with Reverse B. The striking period for these is uncertain but was probably soon after the striking of the S3 die pair. The obverse is later paired with Rev. D and used to strike the largest striking of the 1856 Flying Eagle. These seem to be struck during a long striking period from some unknown date after the S8 striking up until late 1860.

The striking history of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent is quite interesting and of great interest to collectors. It has the distinction of being a multiple status coin. It was first issued as a pattern for internal Mint use. Then it was produced in quantity as a simulated striking for distribution to Congress. Later it was restruck and sold to collectors for a premium with a remaining stock of unsold pieces being released into circulation, possibly by mistake, during later years, probably during the Civil War.



The unconventional die marriage chart above is designed to show the various die pairs on a time-line from late 1856 to 1860. The die pair labels (S1 - S10) are positioned to indicate the approximate time and order of striking. The weights of the die marriage lines show relative numbers struck. This chart is not designed to show when the dies were made, only the coins.

Something New

By Rick Snow
Club Attributer



1869 S15

1/1869 (s).

Obv. 16: (LH) Moderate repunching visible at the base of the 1. Slight die bulge in the field at 12:00.

Rev. T: Shield points and olive leaf well away from the denticles. Die bulge in the field at 6:00. A die crack extends from the wreath stem up through the outside of the right wreath.

Attributed to: Richard Pelshaw



1874 S4

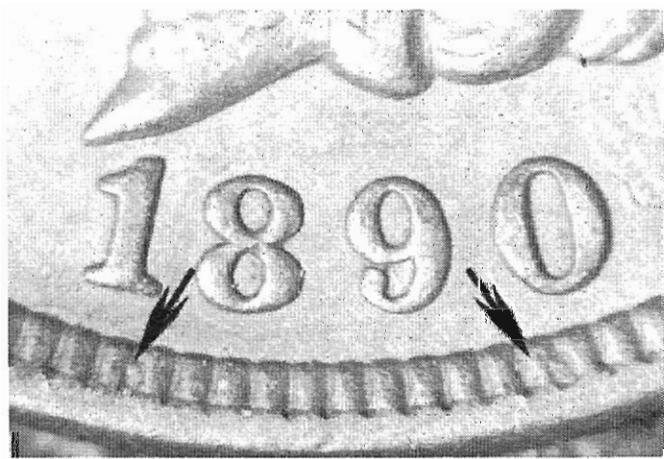
1/1874 (n).

Obv. 5: (C) Minute repunching visible above the flag of the 1.

Rev: T3-D: Shield points connected, olive leaf away.

Attributed to: Tim Cartwright.

The discovery specimen sent in by Mr. Cartwright shows crude engraving "May 22 1880" on the obverse and "Patty" on the reverse.



1890 S15

1 and 0 in denticles.

Obv. 17: (B) The top of a 1 digit is visible close to the top of the denticles below the right edge of the 1 digit. The top of a 0 digit is visible half way up the denticles below and slightly left of the 0 in the date.

Rev. Q: Olive leaf and shield points connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Steve Shaw

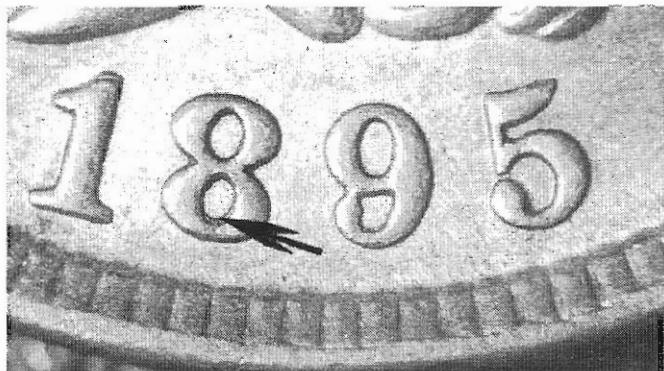
1895 S28

1895 8/8 (n).

Obv. 32: (C) Minor repunching visible in the lower loop of the 8.

Rev. AF: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Steve Shaw



1900 S21

1/1900 (s).

Obv. 24: (RH) Minor repunching visible at the base of the 1.

Rev. X: Shield Points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf well away from the denticles. Radial die crack from the rim at 8:30 to the C in CENT.

Attributed to: Richard Pelshaw.



1901 S20

1901/1 (n).

Obv 24: (RE) Moderate repunching visible on the top of the last 1.

Rev. X: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod



1905 S25

1905/5 (n).

Obv. 25: (LE) Microscopic repunching visible above the flag of the 5.

Rev. Z: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point away from denticles. Olive leaf away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Richard Pelshaw

Very similar to S7, compare date positions.





1905 S26

1/1905 (n).

Obv. 26: (LH) Moderate repunching visible above the flag of the I. Low denticles below the I.

Rev. AA: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point away from denticles. Olive leaf away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod



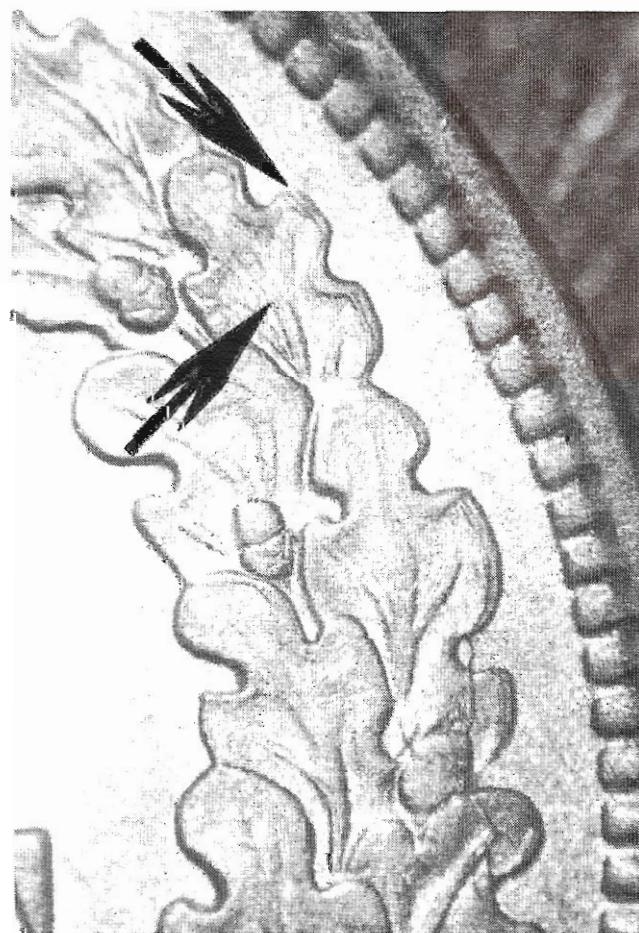
1905 S27

1/1905 (w).

Obv. 27: (LH) Moderate repunching visible to the left of the base of the I.

Rev. AB: Shield points and olive leaf away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod



1906 S37

1906 Doubled die reverse 3-R-II.

Obv. 38: (LE)

Rev.: AL: Minor doubling visible on the wreath veins at 2:00. Shield points and olive leaf well away from denticles. Die crack from the rim at 3:30 into the wreath to the outer leaves of the wreath at 2:30.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod



1907 S44

19/1907 (s).

Obv. 45: (RE) Moderate repunching visible at the base of the 19.

Rev. AQ: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf away from denticles. Radial die crack at 12:00 into the shield to the lowest horizontal bar.

Attributed to: Ken Hill

Very similar to S10. Compare date positions, which are very close. S10 has a lint mark on the hair curl, which S44 does not. Check the reverse die crack as well.



1907 S45

7 in denticles.

Obv. 46: (B) The top of a 7 digit is visible in the denticles slightly left of the 7 in the date.

Rev. AR: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf away.

Attributed to: Ken Hill



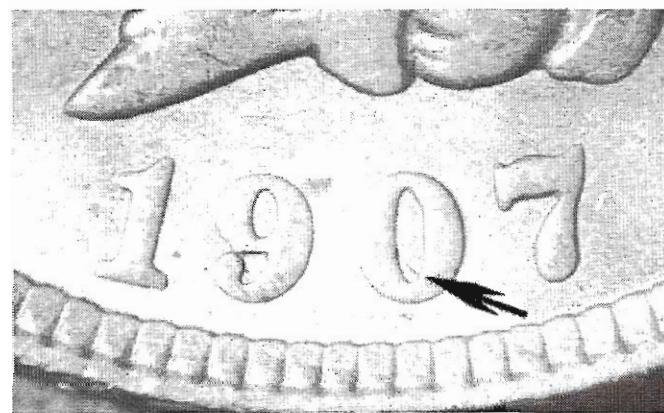
1907 S46

1907 0/0 (e).

Obv. 47: (LH) Wide repunching visible inside the 0.

Rev. AS: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf away from the denticles. Die crack from the rim at 6:30 to the junction of the arrow quill and lowest olive leaf.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod



1907 S47

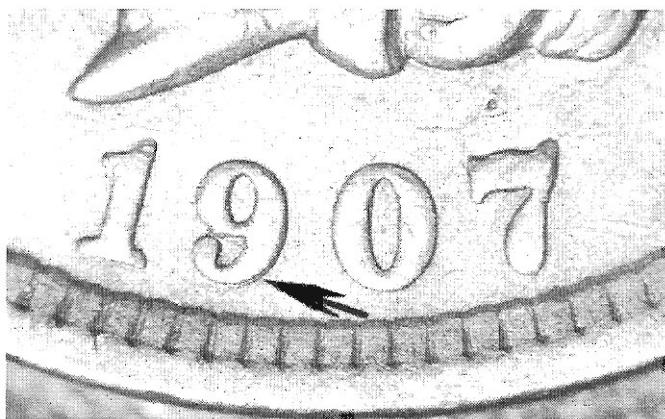
1/1907 (s).

Obv. 48: (LE) Moderate repunching visible at the base of the 1.

Rev. AT: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf away. A die crack extends from the rim at 7:30 into the wreath and follows the center of the wreath to 9:30.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod





1907 S48

1907 9/9 (s).

Obv. 23: (RH) Minor repunching visible on the base of the 9. Same die as S22.

Rev. AU: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive elaf away.

Attributed to: Chris Pilliod

See 1907 S22 if the reverse exhibits a doubled die reverse.



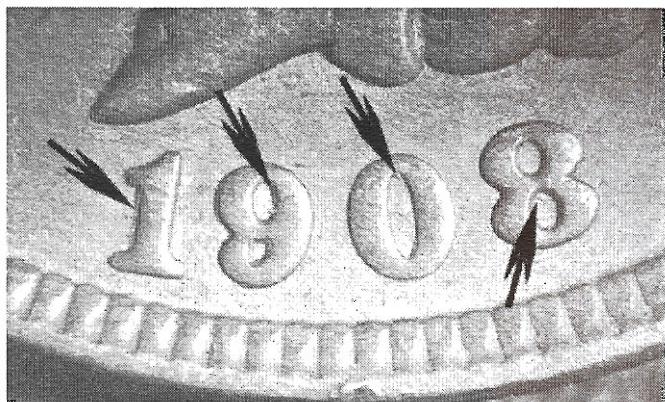
1908 S21

1/1908 (s).

Obv. 23 (LE) Moderate repunching visible at the base of the 1.

Rev. W: Olive leaf away from denticles. Shield points connected.

Attributed to: Ken Hill



1908 S22

1908/1908 (w).

Obv. 24: (RE) Minor repunching visible to the left of the 1 and 9. The 0 shows repunching in the top of the loop.

Rev. X: Olive leaf away from denticles. Shield points connected.

Attributed to: Ken Hill

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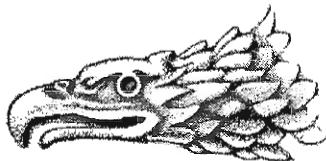
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